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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1882.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The regular agents of THE WEEKLY GLOBE can deduct their regular commission, and THE GLOBE will be sent to each subscriber until January, 1884. Send for agents' private terms and form a club.

THE NEW STORY.

"A Wife's Strategy, and Her Search for Donald Dyke."

A new story by the author of "Donald Dyke," and other detective stories, which have appeared in THE WEEKLY GLOBE this year, will begin in THE WEEKLY GLOBE next Tuesday. It is the best detective story yet written by its author, and one of the best ever published in this country. Donald Dyke, the famous Boston detective, mysteriously disappears, and is searched for by his faithful wife, who by her skill and strategy shows true detective genius. This is the first of the series of powerful and fascinating stories to be published by THE WEEKLY GLOBE during 1883. Do not fail to read the first instalment. It will appear next Tuesday. Tell your neighbors and friends.

READ THE MAGAZINE OFFER.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, in the majority of instances, when clubbed with a magazine, costs the subscriber only fifty cents a year. Order your magazine or weekly of THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Read the list of publications offered in connection with THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, for postage, for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full. Every notice to discontinue should give the town and State to which the paper is being sent.

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What did you find in your stocking?

Wish you all a Merry Christmas, and if not too soon a Happy New Year!

Those who read General Grant's Pilgrimage speech in New York are requested to believe that he did not prepare it. This is a more charitable construction to put upon his great oratorical effort, than that he had relapsed into his old habits.

One of the latest uses to which electricity may be put seems to promise to effect a great saving of property and life. As is well known many accidents occur in factories because the machinery cannot be quickly stopped. By the invention of a Mr. Tate it is claimed that a steam engine can be immediately stopped by merely pressing a button similar to those by which electric bells or fire alarms are sounded. The button may be placed at any distance from the engine upon which it acts; and the inventor proposes that a number of such buttons should be dispersed throughout the factory or elsewhere where the apparatus is in use. The principle of the contrivance depends on the action of an electro-magnet upon the stop valve of the engine.

The men who murdered Jesse James do not succeed in making a show of themselves. However much the train-robbers were feared and detested, the American people are not disposed to regard his murderers with any other feeling than contempt. These men and their accomplices are not to be feared, but they are to be pitied. Let some friend of their victims seek them out and send them to the next world with their boots on, are going about with their hands on their pistols and suspect a Nemesiis in every man who meets them. They have asked permission to go armed in Boston and expect to make money by exhibiting themselves and their weapons in public. A two-story house in Hartford ought to have taught them that in New England cowardice and treachery are not counted among the manly virtues.

Speaking of the report of the tariff commission and the commission itself the Gazette was led yesterday to remark: "The document is a masterpiece of deception in pretending to reduce duties while in fact it does nothing but increase them at all. The wonder at first was how this dull commission could execute such a scheme of snarement. This appears to be explained by the supposition that they called in their clients, the manufacturers, to aid them. These, it is supposed, instructed the commission how not to reduce the duties, each on his particular article of production, while holding out the appearance of reduction. The tariff commission never had any right to the respect of Congress. It was appointed, with one exception, exclusively of men prejudiced against the general interests of the country, and the single fair-minded man on its membership is dead. Its report is now in the hands of Mr. Speaker Keiser's ways and means committee in the House, another prejudiced and altogether untrustworthy. We do not expect any judicious recommendations for legislation to result from this combination. If anything judicious is to come from tariff legislation this winter, it must be independent of aid thus furnished."

If any one doubts that the Germans in this country cherish their love of beer, the sales of this popular beverage in Faderland ought to convince him of the fact. It is calculated that the consumption of beer in the German empire amounted last year to the enormous total of 830,000,000 gallons, Bavaria taking 285,000,000; Wurtemberg, 70,

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If possible. If you cannot secure five subscribers get as many as you can. Your subscription will be extended three months for each subscriber less than five, or you can retain the agents' cash commission, as you choose. Only \$1 per year, 6 copies for \$5.

DORSEY HITS BACK.

Ex-Senator Dorsey is out with another broadside. The New York Herald prints an interview with him which occupies ten columns and a half of its space. In this the ex-senator lets in some light on the conduct of the campaign of 1880, the relations of General Garfield with its managers, and his anxiety to have a large corruption fund raised for Indiana.

The point which the now persecuted secretary of the national committee wishes to prove is that he had the confidence of the leading men engaged in the task of pulling the party through two years ago. And we must say that there can be no further doubt of this. A series of letters and telegrams from General Garfield to him are printed, which show that the Mentor statesman trusted implicitly in his judgment, honesty and efficiency. And at the close of the campaign he went so far as to attribute the greater part of the success achieved to Mr. Dorsey. Letters from General Swaim, Chairman Jewell and Levi P. Morton are also published to show in what estimation he was held by these gentlemen.

It appears from a study of this voluminous correspondence that Mr. Morton earned his appointment as minister to France directly. He raised and contributed out of his own purse over \$150,000 for the Indiana campaign between the latter end of August and the day of election, October 12. Almost every day he sent money to the party, and of that sent directly he was promptly informed. He held the most confidential relations with the leaders of the party, from Garfield down to Johnny Davenport.

When Indiana was carried he went to New York by the advice and request of General Garfield, who added a postscript to a fulsome letter of praise, worded in the usual manner of a politician, and the new line of battle is formed, and the troops are in motion. After the November election the successful candidates, Garfield and Arthur, took occasion to publicly thank him for his services, and the former went so far as to correspond with him on the formation of his cabinet.

This is the man who is now hounded by the party organs, denounced by the "Garfield Republicans," persecuted by Arthur's cabinet and forced down to conviction as a criminal by the courts of the District. This is the man who raised a large sum of money among the Star route contractors at the request of General Garfield himself, who knew that the money was filched from the treasury by fraud. Is it any wonder that he should turn and assail his persecutors? Is it any wonder that he should endeavor to support the policy of the party, and the purity of a public sentiment which went over the grave of the saintly Garfield, lauds Arthur to the skies, and hunts him like a wild beast? Is it any wonder that he should object to being laid on the sacrificial altar as an offering to offended morality by such a man as Arthur? We think not. And we think further that the central figure of the great reform wave of 1880 escaped Garfield, and "bulldozed" Mr. Dorsey would have been allowed to go in peace. The ways of politics are mysterious. Arthur punishing Dorsey, whom Garfield had agreed to protect!

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Many of the present generation who are familiar with the fact that General Grant has reversed his former judgment in the Fitz John Porter case are unacquainted with the full history of the case. Old soldiers recollect him and his martial deeds previous to the rebellion. They testify that no officer of the army stood higher as a soldier, and no one had been more distinguished by patriotic and valuable services. And now after sixteen years of injustice and obloquy, when his former judges are apologizing for their cruel treatment of a brave and patriotic man, a brief review of the charges against him is not only a matter of interest, but one which only partially know them. The Cincinnati Gazette contributes some valuable information on this subject. General Porter, it says, was of a family eminent for services to country in army and navy. A young lieutenant, he served through the Mexican war; twice brevetted for gallantry in battles, and wounded in the last battle at the city of Mexico, in which event another officer of his company was killed. He served in Kansas during the border ruffian war, and was chief of staff to Albert Sidney Johnston in the Utah campaign. When secession became threatening, he was taken into the confidence of political and military authorities. In this, he inspected and reported on the forts of Charleston harbor and their repairs, supervised the construction of the Texas, in apprehension of the secession of the State and the treachery of General Twiggs. He reached Indianapolis, on the steamer Webster, with 120 recruits, and found that the State had seceded, and that Twiggs had surrendered the public property to the State commissioners. The troops refused to be surrendered or seduced. The commissioners demanded the surrender of the Webster, with all on board, including \$40,000 in gold. Porter answered that he would defend the ship, and, if necessary, would throw the gold overboard. While the commissioners hesitated, Porter hired the steamship Star of the West to take such troops and batteries as the Webster could not receive, and by night all were off. He brought off the company of Porter's men, 500 men, retained the treasure of the Webster, and Key West with four companies, and brought three to New York.

At this time, as citizens and old soldiers remember, there was considerable talk at the North about compromising with the South. Politicians were uncertain what action to take. Strong men were needed and found to guide national affairs. Among others, General Porter was recognized as being a man for emergencies. He was taken into the confidence of the Lincoln administration. When the Baltimore riot broke out, Porter, with a body of ninety-days' men, saved the bridges of the Baltimore & Harrisburg railroad from destruction. While communication with Washington was cut off, Governor Curtin heard of the danger, and immediately sent Porter to the city of St. Louis, where he was seized by Governor Jackson's militia. Porter assumed the responsibility, and in the name of the secretary of war and General Scott, telegraphed orders to Captain Lyon to muster in the volunteers, arm them and protect the public property. By this means the gallant Captain Lyon, seconded by Frank Blair, saved the arms and public property from the rebels, and saved the State of Missouri to the Union.

The fortunes of war soon found Porter a subaltern of McClellan. How much Porter was esteemed by the officers and men of the Army of the Potomac is well known. At Gaines' Mill Porter's corps of 27,000 men was left on the east side of the Chickahominy to meet the attack of Lee's army, which was composed of 65,000 men, while McClellan on the west side of the river was to treat to the James. One-third of his corps fell in that bloody battle, but it repulsed every assault through the long day, and in the night withdrew across the river. Passing to the advance of the fighting and retreating army, he timely seized the position at Mallow Hill, from which Lee's army was repulsed with terrible slaughter. Understanding McClellan's command was to be transferred to Pope, August 14 he marched all night towards Fortress Monroe. Ordered to wait at Williamsburg, he learned that all the available troops at Richmond had marched north. He telegraphed McClellan at Chickahominy and

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Halleck at Washington of this fact, but he unfortunately thought he must be misled. However, he made forced marches to reach Fortress Monroe and then Aquia, keeping his superiors informed of his movements. From Aquia he marched south to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and reported to General Burnside on the 21st, and that night sent Reynolds' division and Griffin's brigade of Morrell's division up the river to the aid of Porter. He was assigned to the duty of guarding the lower ford under orders from Halleck through Burnside, with whom he was to keep in communication, and with Pope at Rappahannock Station. Porter was prostrated by dysentery three days at Falmouth, but dictated his energetic orders from a sick-bed. When he joined his command and reached Rappahannock Station on the 29th he learned that the railroad in Pope's rear at Catlett's Station had been raised on the 23d, and his baggage and papers captured. Pope had gone from Rappahannock Station, taking Reynolds' division, and leaving to Porter no information of his whereabouts. Although Porter was under orders to keep the river below, he understood the situation, which neither Halleck nor Pope did, and he re-layed the railroad at Warrenton Junction at 11 a. m. of the 26th. Reynolds' division had been attached to McDowell's command. Porter's corps, by various separations, was now reduced to less than 9000. Supposing he was still of McClellan's command, as he was now departing from Halleck's orders to help Pope, Porter said in a despatch to Burnside: "The information I received, I may as well do, is doing right." This evidence of his zeal to help Pope was perverted to insubordination to Pope.

The rest of this brave man's movements have been often printed. He was afterwards constantly receiving changing orders to march and counter-march from Pope, to all of which he unfalteringly responded. It is gratifying that history should vindicate the position of this man, who stoutly advocated the abolition of the prohibitive taxes on imports as the first step necessary for the further growth and healthy extension of our domestic industries. The most interesting point in his article is his undertaking to prove that protection does not conduce to high wages. It will be remembered that during the campaign of 1880 the Republicans made frantic appeals to the workingmen of the country to support their ticket because the party favored protection, which was the only barrier against the destruction of our manufactures through the competition of European pauper labor. They proclaimed the doctrine that it was protection which enabled the manufacturers to pay such large salaries; that the moment the tariff was reduced foreigners could come in and compete, causing a reduction of wages. The European eyes to the factory in which the American laborer would starve. There is doubt that a large number of mechanics and laborers in the Middle and Western States were induced to vote for Garfield by this sort of reasoning, but the fact that some of them and their brethren were obliged soon after the election to strike for enough wages to support themselves and their families opened their eyes to the fallacy of the argument by which they had been seduced.

Mr. Wells first considers the cotton manufacturing industry, which is perhaps third in importance in the country. It has been long established and enjoys special privileges. In 1880, according to the census, it produced goods to the value of over \$192,000,000. In 1870 a representative sample of the cotton goods of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of this industry, its possibilities and the danger, if any, which it contained as a competitor of English manufacturing enterprise. He reported, so Mr. Wells says, that in the matter of wages American was as cheap as England. He based his report on the census returns of the two countries, which showed that the average wages paid to the hands employed in the cotton manufactures of the United States was three years ago \$245 per annum, while the average wages paid to British cotton weavers and spinners at the same time was a little over \$250.

In discussing this point Mr. Wells gives the following statistics and inferences: "The average relative cost per pound of manufacturing print cloth was 180 1/2 cents in the United States, 12 1/2 for England, 37 1/2 for Lowell and 15 1/2 for Pennsylvania. A fact of importance is that while the English export found the cost of manufacturing cotton to be lower in New England than in Pennsylvania, yet the general average wages paid in New England cotton mills are, according to the recent census, 7 1/2 cents higher than the general average paid for similar service in the whole country. The American cotton weaver earns more money, it is true, than does the English cotton weaver, despite the fact that the rates for this work were found in England to be from 22 to 25 per cent. more than in this country. The reason why, at an inferior rate of compensation, the American weaver can earn more than the English weaver, is that the latter, being the weaver, working by the piece, attends to more looms and turns out more work per week than his English competitor, a fact illustrating the economic principle that is now beginning to be recognized that where machinery is employed to any great extent in the work of production high rates of wages and low rates of profit are the natural result. The free trade in England and protection for cotton in America, and the result on Mr. Wells' showing is not beneficial to the American operative.

Going over the other protected industries, such as iron, steel, silk, etc., Mr. Wells reaches the same conclusion, as shown by the following table of the average wages paid in 1880 per year: Cotton manufactures.....\$245 Iron and steel.....291 Woolen manufactures of all classes.....283 Boots and shoes.....280 Iron mining.....393 Taking 300 days in the year as the standard of working time for each man, the daily average wages would be: For cotton manufactures, 81 cents; silk, 97 cents; wool, 97 cents; iron and steel, \$1.31; iron mining, \$1.31. What does protection do for labor here, when the same men if they left their shops and shafts could earn more money working on the farm lands of the great Northwest and Southwest, where they would have no "protection"?

Mr. Wells invites our attention next to several classes of industry in which iron and steel are used in their primary forms with textile fabrics, but which are not to any appreciable extent "protected" by the tariff. He shows that higher wages are paid in these than in the highly protected, as will be seen by the subjoined figures, indicating on the basis of previous calculations the annual wages paid:

Class of manufacture.	Average annual wages per man.
Agricultural implements.....	\$388
Boots and shoes.....	280
Foundries and machine shops.....	454
Shoe and clothing.....	281
Hardware.....	284
Carriage building.....	424
Carpentering.....	544
Shoe and clothing.....	476
Lumber, planing, etc.....	476

After showing by the census statistics that the percentages of labor reckoned in wages to the total value of the finished products are in the

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manufacture of wool, 10 per cent.; iron and steel, 21 per cent.; cotton, 22 per cent.; silk, 37 per cent.; iron mining, 41 per cent.; Mr. Wells concludes: "If now the price of foreign fabrics of cotton and wool, and of foreign iron and steel landed in the United States is increased by reason of freights, commissions, insurance and packing to the extent of 5 per cent.—and, if the above specified manufactures are to be landed in any considerable distance inland, it is at least this, and more—then it follows that the American manufacturers of cotton and wool, and iron and steel in their primary forms could afford to pay their laborers some 25 per cent. more than is paid by their foreign competitors and yet be on terms of equality with the cost of their wages enter into and control the value of their products. Duties ranging from 30 to 35 per cent. and upward have, however, been given under the existing tariff, mainly on the claim that they were absolutely necessary to protect the American manufacturers against the advantages enjoyed by foreign manufacturers of similar products in the item of wages."

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A South Carolina gentleman says there is far more need for educational work among the colored people of the South than for missionary work in India or Africa. Apropos of Senator Hoar's amendment to the bankruptcy bill, aiming at corners in grain, etc., the New York Herald says: "It looks as if some one in Washington had got up a 'corner' on the New York market and left Mr. Hoar 'short.' After January 1, 1883, a married English woman can make and hold investments in her own name, which shall be respected as her own property until the contrary is shown. It is an important change in the law.

According to a recent decision in Iowa a girl can take any person's money by a lover whom she has discarded. This information is timely. Young men engaged in buying Christmas presents will be thoughtful in their choice after reading it."—(Williamson News.)

In Texas there are so many apples that two or three hundred distilleries have been licensed to make apple-jack for the Jersey men who have settled in that State. Much peach brandy also will be made. A medical journal has found that there are from 100,000 to 200,000 hairs on a woman's head, which leads the Worcester Times to say that the number of hairs on a man's head depends considerably on the time he has been married. The parent who encourages the boys and girls to look out for themselves, regardless of others, may be a shrewd adviser, as the world understands. But it does not pay to raise up a nation of selfish people. The lack of reverence for age on the part of our young men these days is a growing evil."—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

The London Times acknowledges that "England can no longer exist without America." This is kind of the Times, but it is a pleasant thought that the same thing need not be said of America.

A little Augusta three-year-old girl rebuked her mother for not being more careful of her. It was a "colored" cat.—(Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.) It is said that General Neal Dow, while walking along the street in Portland, stumbled and fell over a misplaced plank in the sidewalk. A friend sprang to his side, aided him to rise, and then remarked in a serious tone: "General, I wish there was not another drop of liquor in the world." The general's reply is not stated.

Mr. Beecher says, concerning "corners" in grain, stock, etc.: "I do not think that all these troubles are half as immoral as church fairs are, where they have gambling and all sorts of lotteries, because there they are educating the community in evil. The worst thing is done openly, although not so much as formerly."

The congressman who hesitates between his own opinion and public opinion is generally lost.

That pistol wound is to disgrace Gambetta's hand. General Grant has just said this sensible thing: "No person can compensate the man who have lost one or more limbs, and should have been sent to some class of pensioners well provided for, instead of the indiscriminate pensioners, some of whom are physically as good as they would have been if the war had never been fought."

The brown stoop to some of the Fifth avenue mansions in New York "only" cost from \$1000 to \$1500.

A Southern paper observes that from time to time large tracts of Southern land are being sold to Northern capitalists for very small sums. "You have driven horses a great deal, haven't you, George, dear?" said a glib girl's voice from the depths of a \$550 scalpin' sackie last night. "Yes, I have, George," said the girl. "I flatter myself that I can handle a horse about as to the point of getting to the trotter. You could drive with one hand without any danger of the horse running away?" came softly from the night air. Al. hour, we noticed George driving a horse, and he looked very dangerous, but not that the horse would run away; oh, no, indeed. "I have never lost a horse," said the girl.

"My dear sir," observed Jekyll to a judge, who was also notorious for his greed of office and his want of personal cleanliness, "you have asked the minister for almost everything else, why don't you ask him for a piece of soap and a nail-brush?"

The Congregational Club of Boston has been trying to improve methods of getting its young men into church-going habits. No one seems to have suggested the old-fashioned way, which was to have the women intend to make his wife, "though if she was already married and his wife was in China she could come." The Congregational Club has been trying to get the young men to work now, for the Boston girl is more delicate than her grandmother was, and prefers to go home from church in a horse car instead of in the arm of an admirer, and a car offers no facilities for the devotional exercises to which the lot of a manly youth must incline on Sunday evenings.—(New York Herald.)

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Who would have thought it would come to this? Here, no less a person than Judge Tourgee says Adam was a fool. Perhaps the judge would have done better under the same circumstances, but we'll wager seventeen cents he would have eaten the apple, core and all.

A couple of juvenile sayings that are not so very bad: Little Johnny's aunt wears eye-glasses only when she sews or reads. The other day he asked her, "Why don't you wear your glasses all the time and keep your eyes warm?" Shortly after he was out playing in the snow bare-handed. "Why, Johnny," said a passerby, "you will freeze your hands. Haven't you any mittens?" "Yes, I've got mittens, but they made my hands tired and I took 'em off."

One New Haven firm sells 120,000 cigarettes a month to Yale College students, or for the first months of the year that the "men" are in town. And half the cigarettes are sold for less than 1,200,000, at an average of a little more than half a cent a piece, a total of about \$8000 a year. The firm receives \$15,000 yearly for soda and mineral waters sold to the students, and the monthly cash account with the college reaches \$300. And this is the record for the six cents from Hartford Courant.

In a town not many miles from Boston, a man

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stepped into a neighbor's house where he saw the head of the family lying upon his back on the floor and his wife standing over him, as he thought, with a threatening air. He was about to withdraw when the prostrate man shouted, "Come along in, Steve; she is only chalking me out a pair of pants."

Horseshoe nails are being made of leather in England. The industry is limited in this country, boarding-houses would make a snug sum out of the pieces of beefsteak which are not eaten.

A wealthy Kentucky negro recently married a white woman, under the impression that she had some African blood in her veins. When he ascertained the truth he insisted upon a separation, declaring that he would not live with poor white trash.

The deacon's son was telling the minister about the bees stinging his pa, and the minister inquired: "Stung your pa, did they? Well, what did you do about it?" "I'd rather whisper it to you,"—(Exchange.)

It is calculated that the embezzlements and robberies, both private and official, in Russia have this year amounted to over \$18,750,000.

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The salary list of New York city officials totals up over \$10,000,000 a year, exclusive of the army of the city and the city's sundry.

A new disease which is spreading—skipping the country.

And now they have found (O) an old dicker 130 years old down South. O, give us a rest on that subject.

A Kentucky man has two biscuits which his mother baked thirty years ago for him and told him not to eat until he was hungry. And so long as Kentucky whiskey is as good as it now is he declares that those biscuits will be safe.

Illinois is worrying over the question, "Who shall step into David Davis' shoes?" The next time the legislature meets, if a family feud is the great American desert, he'd better keep out of the old man's trousers. If he wants to be found in Illinois, he'd better keep out of the old man's trousers.

A blunt Georgia editor says: "Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages are the result of green human calves being allowed to run at large in the society pastures without any yoke on them. They marry and have children before they have mustaches; they are fathers of twins before they are properly married; and the whole world is full of girls they marry are old women before they are 20 years old. Occasionally one of these galling marriages turns out all right, but it is a clear case of luck."

The Personal Intelligence man of the New York Herald remembers "hearing Bayard Taylor (with ruddy rugged face) and William Cullen Bryant (with a white beard and a hair as elastic steel) saying several years ago that they feared the man who would marry the girl they loved, and the man would soon lose Whittier; but they are no longer with us, while the Quaker poet seems as fresh as the roses that little school girls daily take to his home."

In one Chicago church no contribution-box is passed, a wealthy pewholder having agreed to make good any deficit in the charitable contributions on condition that the boxes be banished. Congressmen are reported as laughing at the people for wanting any civil service reform.

Thurloe Weed trained his memory by repeating to his wife, at the close of the day, all that had occurred to him since morning. How it would delight many wives if their husbands would do likewise. Then again perhaps it would not please them at all. Probably Thurloe did not tell everything.

Did you ever think, asks a Paris paper, how many male and female ancestors were required to bring you into the world? First, it was necessary that you should have a father and mother—that makes two human beings. Each of them must also have had a father and mother—that makes four human beings. Each of them must also have had a father and mother—that makes eight human beings. So on we must go back for fifty-five generations, which brings us only to the time of Jesus Christ. The calculation thus resulting shows that 130,235,017,489,584,976 births must have taken place in order to bring you into the world—you who read these lines.

Acting Vice-President Davis says to his friends that this is his last winter in Washington. He is 68 years old and is worth \$400,000.

A Pittsburg Chinaman is "a little bloke up" over the decision of Secretary Folger that under the Chinese restriction he cannot bring to this country the woman he intends to make his wife. "though if she was already married and his wife was in China she could come." The Chinaman is now trying to get the young men to work now, for the Boston girl is more delicate than her grandmother was, and prefers to go home from church in a horse car instead of in the arm of an admirer, and a car offers no facilities for the devotional exercises to which the lot of a manly youth must incline on Sunday evenings.—(New York Herald.)

Jobson must feel very nicely because he has had a chance to kick back at the newspapers in the bill cutting off the fast mail service. Poor old Jobson, he has been in the newspaper business for so long that he has learned to dance on his brows, metaphorically, and to a good purpose.

Who would have thought it would come to this? Here, no less a person than Judge Tourgee says Adam was a fool. Perhaps the judge would have done better under the same circumstances, but we'll wager seventeen cents he would have eaten the apple, core and all.

A couple of juvenile sayings that are not so very bad: Little Johnny's aunt wears eye-glasses only when she sews or reads. The other day he asked her, "Why don't you wear your glasses all the time and keep your eyes warm?" Shortly after he was out playing in the snow bare-handed. "Why, Johnny," said a passerby, "you will freeze your hands. Haven't you any mittens?" "Yes, I've got mittens, but they made my hands tired and I took 'em off."

One New Haven firm sells 120,000 cigarettes a month to Yale College students, or for the first months of the year that the "men" are in town. And half the cigarettes are sold for less than 1,200,000, at an average of a little more than half a cent a piece, a total of about \$8000 a year. The firm receives \$15,000 yearly for soda and mineral waters sold to the students, and the monthly cash account with the college reaches \$300. And this is the record for the six cents from Hartford Courant.

In a town not many miles from Boston, a man

THE BEST STORIES.

During 1883 The Globe will publish at least twelve great stories. One page of agriculture every week. One page of the ladies' department every week. Charles F. Barker, champion checker player of the world, writes every week. The only paper that suits every member of the family.

THINGS RICH AND STRANGE.

A Phenomenal Bovine. (Richmond Whig.) "Robert Jones," a Louisiana cowboy who was employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway in 1853, says during that year a passenger train while going at full speed ran into a cow, cutting the animal in half, the fore-quarters falling on one side of the railroad track and the hind-quarters on the other side. The cow was with calf at the time, and, wonderful to say, the calf was left on the one side of the road-bed in its natural bag, alive and kicking. A Mr. Slaughter, who lived near the railroad and who owned the cow, had the calf taken from its bag and raised it. The calf was a female and proved to be a valuable cow, and in the course of time gave birth to calves which were raised and from them other calves were raised which in time became cows. Captain Anderson, a conductor on the road, saw his first milk which came from the cow

YOUTH'S COMPANION

Y
ANNOUN
1883.

A black and white illustration of a woman standing, facing slightly to the right. She is wearing a dark, high-collared jacket over a long, light-colored dress with a full skirt and a draped bodice. She wears a wide-brimmed hat with a ribbon. She holds a newspaper in front of her, which displays a masthead and several columns of text. The entire scene is framed by a decorative border of flowering branches with small blossoms.

of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, **FREE OF CHARGE**. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the **REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.** **newly 024**

respondent, Mr. C. Hefter of Chicago writes: "After reading Mr. Wylie's two challenges, I can only decide that the man who will win will destroy the little remaining popularity he may still possess in the United States. His reflections regarding Barker's defensive tactics only serve to recall the Yates-Wylie 'Ayrshire Lassie' games. His ranking Messrs. Yates and Kirkwood (two players retired from active practice and undesirous of championship honors) as superior to Mr. Barker, who has just completed a match with him, sharing equal honors according to the rules and regulations governing and decid-

peaches and the other of white ones.

Josh Billings Heard From.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 11, 1880.

Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the mixture a glorious result. I have been greatly benefited by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle.

JOSEPH BILLINGS.

done just now in Vermont. Old horses are bought in Boston and other cities and shipped to Vermont

ROYAL CARD
226 Cowy13t

50 Elegant Genuine Chromo Cards, no 2 alike. It
name, **10c.** SNOW & CO., Meriden, Conn. 26tw

30 Gilt edge Compliment Cards, with name and el
gant case, **10c.** H. M. Cook, Meriden, Ct. 13twy2

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The Second-Hand Horse Business.
Quite a business in broken-down horses is being done just now in Vermont. Old horses are bought in Boston and other cities and shipped to Vermont

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.
wya12 26 f6 20adayd16 23



ROYAL CARD
d26 eowyl3c

50 Beautiful, Imported Chromo Cards, with name in fancy type, 10c.
The pack includes all the latest, best
and most popularly received, issued,
I have and this Beautiful Set Ring for
\$1. Get two for your wife, and
thus get your own pack and an elegant
gold ring, free. Stamps taken.
CO., NORFOLK, CONN.

50 Gold and Silver, 10c. J. E. Busted, Nassau, N. Y.
n14 cwy47

50 New Style Chrome Cards, beautiful designs, names
on, 1c. Case 10. E. H. PARDEE, Fair Haven, Conn.
w24c c101

50 All gold, silver, shell, motto and floral
cards, in beautiful colors, with name, 10c. Agent
sample book 25c. Star Printing Co., Northford, Conn.

50 Elegant Name Chrome Cards, no 2 alike, 1c.
name, 10c. SNOW & CO. Meriden, Conn.

30 Gifted Case Compliment Cards, with name and
gift case, 10c. H. M. Cook, Meriden, Ct. 12w5n2

[illegible]